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Dallas, TX 75219				
EXAMINER				
AMIRMOKRI, JALAEDDIN				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/599,944

Applicant(s)

BIENN ET AL.

Examiner

JALALEDDIN AMIRMOKRI

Art Unit

4182

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 October 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 13 October 2006 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-8508)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12/28/06
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Status

This is in response to application filed on October 13, 2006 in which claims 1-20 are presented for examination.

Information Disclosure Statement

1. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 12/28/2006 is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner.
2. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: Paragraph [0006], line 4, the term "though" seems improper; "through" seems more proper. Paragraph [0027], line 14, the term "the MSCe" lacks sufficient description; it should be changed to "'the serving MSCe". Paragraph [0027], line 15, the term "TDLN" is incorrect; it should be changed to "TLDN" per line 13. Paragraph [0028], line 11, the term "DSO" is incorrect; it should be changed to "DS0". Paragraph [0029] the terms "SDP-OS" and "SDP-O" lack antecedent. Appropriate corrections are required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-3, 5, 8-10, 12 and 15-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ejzak (US Patent Application No. 2003/0027569) in view of Chow et al. (US Patent No. 6,738,615).

Regarding claim 1, Ejzak teaches that a method of providing call progress to a calling party, comprising: receiving a circuit-switched (as described in paragraphs [0009] to [0013]) call origination message in a home mobile station domain, wherein the circuit-switched call origination message specifies a destination terminal device having a directory number assigned with the home mobile station domain (as described in paragraphs [0034] to [0046]); identifying a serving mobile station domain in which the terminal device is registered (as described in paragraph [0089]); transmitting, from the home mobile station domain to the serving mobile station domain, a call origination message that requests the terminal device to a call with the calling party (as described in paragraphs [0034] and [0065]).

Ejzak fails to teach that receiving, by the home mobile station domain from the serving mobile station domain, a first message that requests the home mobile station domain to provide a call progress signal to the calling party prior to establishment of a

bearer path between the serving mobile station domain and a telephone network of the calling party; and providing, by the home mobile station domain, a first call progress signal to the calling party.

Chow teaches that receiving, by the home mobile station domain from the serving mobile station domain, a first message that requests the home mobile station domain to provide a call progress signal to the calling party prior to establishment of a bearer path between the serving mobile station domain and a telephone network of the calling party; and providing, by the home mobile station domain, a first call progress signal to the calling party (as described in column 68, lines 50-64). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ejzak to provide a call progress message prior to full call establishment as described by Chow in order to notify the user of the status of the call and hence provide a more capable and user friendly communication system to the users.

Regarding claim 2, Ejzak teaches that receiving the circuit-switched call origination message comprises receiving an Integrated Services User Part call origination message (as described in paragraphs [0009] and [0010]).

Regarding claim 3, Ejzak teaches that transmitting the call origination message comprises transmitting a session initiation protocol INVITE message (as described in paragraphs [0034] and [0065]) that allows for encapsulation of Integrated Services User Part information (as described in paragraph [0009]).

Regarding claim 5, Ejzak does not specifically teach that receiving, by the home mobile station domain from the serving mobile station domain, a second message

providing a request for the home mobile station domain to discontinue the first call progress signal, wherein the serving mobile station domain sends the second message after receiving a paging response from the terminal device.

Chow teaches that receiving, by the home mobile station domain from the serving mobile station domain, a second message providing a request for the home mobile station domain to discontinue the first call progress signal, wherein the serving mobile station domain sends the second message after receiving a paging response from the terminal device (as described in column 36, lines 63-67). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ejzak to provide a page response message to the call originating network as described by Chow in order to change the state of the call progress processing and hence provide a robust and user friendly communication system to the users.

Regarding claim 8, Ejzak teaches that a computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions for execution by a processing system (as described in paragraph [0007]), the computer-executable instructions for performing a method of providing call progress to a calling party, comprising: instructions for interpreting a circuit-switched (as described in paragraphs [0009] to [0013]) call origination message in a home mobile station domain, wherein the circuit-switched call origination message specifies a destination terminal device having a directory number assigned to the home mobile station domain (as described in paragraphs [0034] to [0046]); instructions for identifying a serving mobile station domain in which the terminal device is registered (as

described in paragraph [0089]); instructions for constructing and transmitting, from the home mobile station domain to the serving mobile station domain, a call origination message that requests the terminal device to join a call with the calling party (as described in paragraphs [0034] and [0065]).

Ejzak fails to teach that instructions for receiving, by the home mobile station domain from the serving mobile station domain, a first message that requests the home mobile station domain to provide a call progress signal to the calling party prior to establishment of a bearer path between the serving mobile station domain and a telephone network of the calling party; and instructions for providing, by the home mobile station domain, a first call progress signal to the calling party.

Chow teaches that instructions for receiving, by the home mobile station domain from the serving mobile station domain, a first message that requests the home mobile station domain to provide a call progress signal to the calling party prior to establishment of a bearer path between the serving mobile station domain and a telephone network of the calling party; and instructions for providing, by the home mobile station domain, a first call progress signal to the calling party (as described in column 68, lines 50-64). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ejzak to provide a call progress message prior to full call establishment as described by Chow in order to notify the user of the status of the call and hence provide a more capable and user friendly communication system to the users.

Regarding claim 9, Ejzak teaches that the instructions for interpreting a circuit-switched call origination message comprise instructions for interpreting an Integrated Services User Part call origination message (as described in paragraphs [0009] and [0010]).

Regarding claim 10, Ejzak teaches that the instructions for constructing and transmitting the call origination message comprise instructions for constructing and transmitting a session initiation protocol INVITE message (as described in paragraphs [0034] and [0065]) that allows for encapsulation of Integrated Services User Part information (as described in paragraph [0009]).

Regarding claim 12, Ejzak does not specifically teach that the instructions for receiving and interpreting, by the home mobile station domain from the serving mobile station domain, a second message providing a request for the home mobile station domain to discontinue the first call progress signal, wherein the serving mobile station domain sends the second message after receiving a paging response from the terminal device.

Chow teaches that the instructions for receiving and interpreting, by the home mobile station domain from the serving mobile station domain, a second message providing a request for the home mobile station domain to discontinue the first call progress signal, wherein the serving mobile station domain sends the second message after receiving a paging response from the terminal device (as described in column 36, lines 63-67). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ejzak to provide a page response

message to the call originating network as described by Chow in order to change the state of the call progress processing and hence provide a robust and user friendly communication system to the users.

Regarding claim 15, Ejzak teaches that a telecommunications system for connecting a circuit-switched (as described in paragraphs [0009] to [0013]) calling party and a terminal device registered in a mobile station domain, comprising: a serving mobile station domain in which the terminal device is registered (as described in paragraphs [0034] to [0046]); and a home mobile station domain having a directory number of the terminal device assigned (as described in paragraph [0089]) thereto that receives a circuit-switched call origination message from the calling party and transmits a call origination message to the serving mobile station domain that requests the terminal device to join a call with the calling party and that (as described in paragraphs [0034] and [0065]).

Ejzak fails to teach that in response to receipt of a first message from the serving mobile station domain that requests the home mobile station to provide call progress to the calling party prior to establishment of a bearer path between the serving mobile station domain and a telephone network of the calling party, provides a first call progress signal to the calling party.

Chow teaches that in response to receipt of a first message from the serving mobile station domain that requests the home mobile station to provide call progress to the calling party prior to establishment of a bearer path between the serving mobile station domain and a telephone network of the calling party, provides a first call

progress signal to the calling party (as described in column 68, lines 50-64). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ejzak to provide a call progress message prior to full call establishment as described by Chow in order to notify the user of the status of the call and hence provide a more capable and user friendly communication system to the users.

Regarding claim 16, Ejzak teaches that the circuit-switched call origination message comprises an Integrated Services User Part call origination message (as described in paragraphs [0009]) and [0010]).

Regarding claim 17, Ejzak teaches that the call origination message transmitted from the home mobile station domain to the serving mobile station domain comprises a Session Initiation Protocol INVITE message (as described in paragraphs [0034] and [0065]).

Regarding claim 18, Ejzak teaches that the serving mobile station domain comprises a serving mobile switching center emulation and the home mobile station domain comprises a home mobile switching center emulation (as described in paragraphs [0008]) to [0013]).

Ejzak fails to teach that the serving mobile switching center emulation transmits a second message to the home mobile switching center emulation that provides a request for the home mobile station domain to discontinue the first call progress signal provided to the calling party.

Chow teaches that the serving mobile switching center emulation transmits a second message to the home mobile switching center emulation that provides a request for the home mobile station domain to discontinue the first call progress signal provided to the calling party (as described in column 36, lines 63-67). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ejzak to provide a page response message to the call originating network as described by Chow in order to change the state of the call progress processing and hence provide a robust and user friendly communication system to the users.

5. Claims 4, 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 19 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ejzak in view of Chow et al. and further in view of Gallant (US Patent Application No. 2002/0167946)

Regarding claim 4, Ejzak in view of Chow does not specifically teach that receiving the first message comprises receiving a Session Initiation Protocol 180 Ringing provisional response message.

Gallant teaches that receiving the first message comprises receiving a Session Initiation Protocol 180 Ringing provisional response message (as described in paragraphs [0084], lines 1-6). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ejzak in view of Chow to provide a SIP ringing provisional response message back to the call originating network as described by Gallant in order to be utilized as a timely call progress signal

back to the original caller and hence provide a robust and user friendly communication system to the users.

Regarding claim 6, Ejzak in view of Chow does not specifically teach that receiving the second message comprises receiving a session initiation protocol provisional response message.

Gallant teaches that receiving the second message comprises receiving a session initiation protocol provisional response message (as described in paragraphs [0084], lines 1-6). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ejzak in view of Chow to provide a SIP ringing provisional response message back to the call originating network as described by Gallant in order to change the state of the call progress processing and hence provide a robust and user friendly communication system to the users.

Regarding claim 7, Ejzak in view of Chow does not specifically teach that providing, by the serving mobile station domain, a second call progress signal to the calling party after the home mobile station domain discontinues the first call progress signal.

Gallant teaches that receiving the second message comprises receiving a session initiation protocol provisional response message (as described in paragraphs [0086], lines 1-10). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ejzak in view of Chow to provide a second call progress message back to the call originating network as described by

Gallant in order to change the state of the call progress processing and hence provide a robust and user friendly communication system to the users.

Regarding claim 11, Ejzak in view of Chow does not specifically teach that the instructions for receiving the first message comprise instructions that receive a session initiation protocol 180 Ringing provisional response message.

Gallant teaches that the instructions for receiving the first message comprise instructions that receive a session initiation protocol 180 Ringing provisional response message (as described in paragraphs [0084], lines 1-6). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ejzak in view of Chow to provide a SIP ringing provisional response message back to the call originating network as described by Gallant in order to be utilized as a timely call progress signal back to the original caller and hence provide a robust and user friendly communication system to the users.

Regarding claim 13, Ejzak in view of Chow does not specifically teach that the instructions for receiving and interpreting the second message comprise instructions that receive and interpret a Session Initiation Protocol provisional response message.

Gallant teaches that the instructions for receiving and interpreting the second message comprise instructions that receive and interpret a Session Initiation Protocol provisional response message (as described in paragraphs [0084], lines 1-6). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ejzak in view of Chow to provide a SIP ringing provisional response message back to the call originating network as described by Gallant in order

to change the state of the call progress processing and hence provide a robust and user friendly communication system to the users.

Regarding claim 14, Ejzak in view of Chow does not specifically teach that the instructions for providing, by the serving mobile station domain, a second call progress signal to the calling party after the home mobile station domain discontinues the first call progress signal.

Gallant teaches that the instructions for providing, by the serving mobile station domain, a second call progress signal to the calling party after the home mobile station domain discontinues the first call progress signal (as described in paragraphs [0086], lines 1-10). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ejzak in view of Chow to provide a second call progress message back to the call originating network as described by Gallant in order to change the state of the call progress processing and hence provide a robust and user friendly communication system to the users.

Regarding claim 19, Ejzak in view of Chow does not specifically teach that the second message comprises a session initiation protocol provisional response message.

Gallant teaches that the second message comprises a session initiation protocol provisional response message (as described in paragraphs [0084], lines 1-6). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ejzak in view of Chow to provide a SIP ringing provisional response message back to the call originating network as described by Gallant in order

to change the state of the call progress processing and hence provide a robust and user friendly communication system to the users.

Regarding claim 20, Ejzak in view of Chow does not specifically teach that the serving mobile station domain provides a second call progress signal to the calling party responsive to the home mobile station domain discontinuing the first call progress signal.

Gallant teaches that the serving mobile station domain provides a second call progress signal to the calling party responsive to the home mobile station domain discontinuing the first call progress signal (as described in paragraphs [0086], lines 1-10). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ejzak in view of Chow to provide a second call progress message back to the call originating network as described by Gallant in order to change the state of the call progress processing and hence provide a robust and user friendly communication system to the users.

Conclusion

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JALAEDDIN AMIRMOKRI whose telephone number is (571)270-5880. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8am-5m EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Benny Tieu can be reached on (571)272-7490. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/J.A./

02/21/09

/Temesghen Ghebretinsae/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2611 2/23/09B